

Date: Sun, 22 May 94 11:37:56 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #557
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Sun, 22 May 94 Volume 94 : Issue 557

Today's Topics:

 "for ID"
 ANS-140 BULLETINS
 Daily Summary of Solar Geophysical Activity for 21 May
 FCC licensing delays (2 msgs)
 Ham Radio few problems!
 HTX-202 problem
 QSL Route
 repeater slang/lingo.

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 22 May 1994 17:49:36 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!geraldo.cc.utexas.edu!
astro.as.utexas.edu!oo7@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: "for ID"
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) says:

>if you're in a *large* roundtable, and 10 minutes has passed since
>your last ID, you might insert your callsign "for ID" at a pause.
>That tells everyone that you're not asking to break rotation, just
>stay legal.

Are you saying that even if you haven't transmitted a thing for
10 minutes, you still have to identify? If I finish a QSO, give

my callsign, the other guy says "bye" and I say "bye" (or "dit dit") without an identification, do I have to make a special broadcast within the next 10 minutes just to give my callsign? In the case cited above, why isn't it enough to identify the next time you actually make a transmission as part of the ongoing discussion?

Anyway, I hear this "for ID" thing at the start and end of monologues on HF phone sometimes, which doesn't seem appropriate. Yesterday I heard someone calling CQ DX on phone and then giving his callsign as "Kilo Bravo Region Three", which only seems to confuse things (if I were straining to hear the call of a very weak station and it seemed to have three letters before the number I think I would be confused and probably give up).

And while I'm at it, what is the purpose of those CQ DX calls that say "beaming the Pacific" - not "CQ Pacific", but "CQ DX, beaming the Pacific"? Is this to indicate that you don't want to be called by someone in Nepal? Or is it so that someone in the Pacific who hears you only marginally won't respond because they know you can't increase your signal any more by turning your beam? In either case, it would seem to reduce the number of potential callers. Come to think of it, most of the people who say they are beaming the whatever rarely seem to get answers anyway.

It might make communications much easier if we just said what we meant all the time, which means proper phonetics and procedures. The cute stuff is OK when you know you are S9+, I suppose.

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

Date: 22 May 94 16:52:18 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: ANS-140 BULLETINS
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB SAT @ AMSAT \$ANS-140.01
AMSAT-NA COMMENTS TO NTIA

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 140.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 21, 1994
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT
BID: \$ANS-140.01

AMSAT-NA Sends Comments To the National Telecommunications & Information Administration (NTIA)

The Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation has responded to proposals contained in a notice from the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA). That notice, entitled Preliminary Spectrum Reallocation Report, was released in February and was prepared pursuant to Title VI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993. In that Act, Congress mandated that the U.S. Government re-allocate to the private sector 200 MHz of spectrum below 5 GHz, 100 MHz of it below 3 GHz. Since Amateur Radio's use of the microwave bands is on a secondary basis to Government applications, mostly military, this proceeding could have a significant impact on our future access to these frequencies.

In its comments filed May 11 by AMSAT-NA VP for Government Liaison Perry Klein (W3PK), AMSAT-NA asked the NTIA for wider amateur and amateur-satellite service bands at 13cm than proposed in its Preliminary Report. It proposed that 2300 to 2310, 2390 to 2400 and 2402 to 2417 MHz be turned over to FCC for allocation to commercial users. In omitting 2400 to 2402 MHz from this re-allocation, NTIA noted amateur satellite use of this band. This would presumably leave 2400 to 2402 and 2417 to 245 MHz available to amateurs. The present 13cm amateur band consists of 2300-2310 and 2390-2450 MHz.

AMSAT-NA proposed a primary amateur/amateur satellite allocation of 2400-2410 MHz plus access to as much of the 2410 to 2450 MHz band as possible on a shared basis. In support of this request, AMSAT-NA cited the likelihood of greatly increased demand for amateur satellite operations in the 13 cm band in coming years, far more than can be accommodated within 2400-2402 MHz; the unsuitability of 2417-2450 MHz for amateur satellite downlinks because of interference from such devices as microwave ovens; and the need to coordinate amateur-satellite allocations internationally so that they are available on a global basis. In addition, AMSAT-NA proposed that a narrow band of 1-2 MHz, somewhere between 2300 and 2400 MHz, be allocated to the amateur service on a primary basis to accommodate the experimental weak-signal tropo and EME work now carried out around 2304 MHz.

AMSAT-NA comments were prepared by a group consisting of Perry Klein (W3PK), Ray Soifer (W2RS), Jan King (W3GEY) and Bill Tynan (W3XO).

[The AMSAT News Service (ANS) would like to thank this group for the material used in this bulletin.]

/EX

SB SAT @ AMSAT \$ANS-140.02

LO-19 & IO-26 OBC'S CRASH

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 140.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 21, 1994
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT
BID: \$ANS-140.02

LO-19's & IO-26's On-board Computers Crash After A Single Event Upset (SEU)

It has been reported this week that LUSAT-OSCAR-19's On-Board Computer (OBC) had "crashed" after having experienced what is known in the aerospace industry as a Single Event Upset (SEU). This phenomenon is caused by high energy particles in space "effecting" changes in the "state" inside of memory chips and/or other electronic components. In simple terms, an SEU will change a bit from a "1" to a "0" or visa-versa in Random Access Memory (RAM) chips. All MICROSATs have software specifically desgined to handle this problem. However, this software is not "bullet-proof." The software can only correct one "state" change at a time. If two "state" changes occur simultaneously, there is a good possibility that they will occur in RAM memory locations that will eventually lead to an OBC "crash."

The problem with LO-19 was first noticed on 16-MAY-94 over Argentina when LU1JBR was working it then he noticed suddenly that the satellite simply "disappeared." On the evening of 17-MAY-94, LO-19's ground command station, operated by Norberto Pennini (LU8DYF) was able to successfully reset the OBC. AMSAT-LU ground station LU8DYF requests that all users of LO-19 to PLEASE REFRAIN FROM USING IT FOR SEVERAL WEEKS! The reloading of the software will take several weeks along with extensive tests to be performed to insure all is working properly. AMSAT-LU requests that if anyone was collecting telemetry between 17-MAY-94 at 02:00 UTC until 18-MAY-94 around 02:00 UTC that they please forward it to the following addresses: via packet radio to LU8DYF @ LU8DYF.BA.ARG.SOAM and/or LU8DYF @ ON ANY ACTIVE SATELLITE, or via Internet to: lu8dyf@asarin.org.ar. This will certainly assist in the recovery efforts by helping the AMSAT-LU group understand this crash. All users are asked to please be patient as the AMSAT-LU ground command team reloads the operating system software for LO-19.

Alberto Zagni (I2KBD) also reports that the the same high energy eruption that caused the LO-19's OBC to "crash" has also cause IO-26's OBC to "crash." I2KBD reports that the problem occured about the same time period and feels that this was due to the fact the Sun was spewing out alot of highly charged particles. I2KBD says that it will take several days to get the "kernal" and Integrated Housekeeping Tasks (IHT) software reloaded. He too asks that all IO-26 users to please be patient as they bring IO-26 back "on-line."

Please stay tunned to the AMSAT News Service (ANS) bulletins for further status on the reloading and recovery of LO-19 and IO-26.

[The AMSAT News Service (ANS) would like to thank LU2DTZ, LU8DYF, and I2KBD for the information which went into this bulletin item.]

/EX

SB SAT @ AMSAT \$ANS-140.03
WEEKLY OSCAR STATUS REPORTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 140.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 21, 1994
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT
BID: \$ANS-140.03

Weekly OSCAR Status Reports: 21-MAY-94

A0-13: Current Transponder Operating Schedule:

L QST *** A0-13 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE *** 1994 May 07-Jul 11
Mode-B : MA 0 to MA 170 |
Mode-BS : MA 170 to MA 218 |
Mode-S : MA 218 to MA 220 |<- S beacon only
Mode-S : MA 220 to MA 230 |<- S transponder; B trsp. is OFF
Mode-BS : MA 230 to MA 250 | Alon/Alat 230/-5
Mode-B : MA 250 to MA 256 |
Omnis : MA 250 to MA 120 | Move to attitude 180/0, Jul 11
[G3RUH/DB20S/VK5AGR]

F0-20: The analog mode will be continued indefinitely.
[Kazu Sakamoto (JJ1WTK) qga02014@niftyserve.or.jp]

K0-25: Please note that the K0-25 uplink was switched back to 145.980 MHz
on about 10-May-94. [K6OYY]

A0-16: Working well. [WH6I]

L0-19: DON'T USE L0-19 UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE! [LW2DTZ]

I0-26: I0-26 has sustained a SEU and users are asked to refrain from trying
to use it. [I2KBD]

K0-23: Operating Normally. [WH6I]

I0-26: Operating normally. [WH6I]

The AMSAT NEWS Service (ANS) is looking for volunteers to contribute weekly OSCAR status reports. If you have a favorite OSCAR which you work on a regular basis and would like to contribute to this bulletin, please send your observations to WD0HHU at his CompuServe address of 70524,2272, on INTERNET at wd0hhu@amsat.org, or to his local packet BBS in the Denver, CO

/EX

21 MAY, 1994

SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY INDICES FOR 21 MAY, 1994

NOTE: The Effective Sunspot Number for 20 MAY 94 was 29.4.
The Full Kp Indices for 20 MAY 94 are: 2- 3o 2+ 2- 2+ 3- 2+ 2-
The 3-Hr Ap Indices for 20 MAY 94 are: 7 15 10 6 9 12 9 7

Greater than 2 MeV Electron Fluence for 21 MAY is: 1.3E+09

SYNOPSIS OF ACTIVITY

Solar activity continued at a very low level. Only minor evolution occurred in the two spotted regions. A moderate size coronal hole is visible in the northwest quadrant. This hole is larger than last rotation.

Solar activity forecast: solar activity should be at a very low level for the forecast period. Region 7722 (N09W54) poses a slight threat of a C-class flare.

The geomagnetic field was predominantly quiet for the period. Energetic electron fluxes were at a moderate to high level.

Geophysical activity forecast: the geomagnetic field should be quiet to slightly unsettled through 23 May. Mostly unsettled to slightly active levels are forecast on 24 May in response to the coronal hole mentioned above.

Event probabilities 22 may-24 may

Class M	01/01/01
Class X	01/01/01
Proton	01/01/01
PCAF	Green

Geomagnetic activity probabilities 22 may-24 may

A. Middle Latitudes

Active	20/20/30
Minor Storm	05/05/10
Major-Severe Storm	01/01/05

B. High Latitudes

Active	20/25/30
Minor Storm	05/05/15
Major-Severe Storm	01/01/05

HF propagation conditions were normal over all regions. No changes are expected over the next 3 days, through 24 May inclusive. Normal conditions should persist.

=====

REGIONS WITH SUNSPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AT 21/2400Z MAY

NMBR	LOCATION	LO	AREA	Z	LL	NN	MAG	TYPE
7722	N09W55	122	0340	CK0	06	006	BETA	
7727	N08E14	053	0050	DS0	06	009	BETA	
7725	N04W74	141					PLAGE	
7726	N09W40	107					PLAGE	

REGIONS DUE TO RETURN 22 MAY TO 24 MAY

NMBR LAT LO
NONE

LISTING OF SOLAR ENERGETIC EVENTS FOR 21 MAY, 1994

BEGIN	MAX	END	RGN	LOC	XRAY	OP	245MHZ	10CM	SWEEP	SWF
NO EVENTS OBSERVED										

POSSIBLE CORONAL MASS EJECTION EVENTS FOR 21 MAY, 1994

BEGIN	MAX	END	LOCATION	TYPE	SIZE	DUR	II	IV
NO EVENTS OBSERVED								

INFERRED CORONAL HOLES. LOCATIONS VALID AT 21/2400Z

ISOLATED HOLES AND POLAR EXTENSIONS

	EAST	SOUTH	WEST	NORTH	CAR	TYPE	POL	AREA	OBSN
82	N32W08	N02W09	N08W37	N32W08	082	ISO	POS	010	10830A
83	S37E86	S37E86	S10E36	S08E41	008	ISO	NEG	015	10830A

SUMMARY OF FLARE EVENTS FOR THE PREVIOUS UTC DAY

Date	Begin	Max	End	Xray	Op	Region	Locn	2695 MHz	8800 MHz	15.4 GHz
20 May:	0248	0253	0259	B2.5						
	1453	1456	1509		SF	7723	N10W71			
	1622	1627	1629	B2.6	SF	7727	N07E32			

REGION FLARE STATISTICS FOR THE PREVIOUS UTC DAY

C	M	X	S	1	2	3	4	Total	(%)
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------	-----

	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	-----
Region 7723:	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	001	(33.3)
Region 7727:	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	001	(33.3)
Uncorrelated:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	001	(33.3)

Total Events: 003 optical and x-ray.

EVENTS WITH SWEEPS AND/OR OPTICAL PHENOMENA FOR THE LAST UTC DAY

Date	Begin	Max	End	Xray	Op	Region	Locn	Sweeps/Optical Observations

NO EVENTS OBSERVED.								

NOTES:

All times are in Universal Time (UT). Characters preceding begin, max, and end times are defined as: B = Before, U = Uncertain, A = After. All times associated with x-ray flares (ex. flares which produce associated x-ray bursts) refer to the begin, max, and end times of the x-rays. Flares which are not associated with x-ray signatures use the optical observations to determine the begin, max, and end times.

Acronyms used to identify sweeps and optical phenomena include:

II	= Type II Sweep Frequency Event
III	= Type III Sweep
IV	= Type IV Sweep
V	= Type V Sweep
Continuum	= Continuum Radio Event
Loop	= Loop Prominence System,
Spray	= Limb Spray,
Surge	= Bright Limb Surge,
EPL	= Eruptive Prominence on the Limb.

** End of Daily Report **

Date: Sat, 21 May 94 16:04:00 -0800
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!netline-fddi.jpl.nasa.gov!nntp-server.caltech.edu!news.claremont.edu!kaiwan.com!ledge!
darryl.linkow@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: FCC licensing delays
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hello all! I have now been waiting for 7 weeks for my first

license to arrive in the mail. Having read all the horror stories on the nets regarding waiting times, I decided to call the FCC in Gettysburg and find out what the REAL problem is myself. I spoke to a very nice woman who told me that it is now taking from 12 to 14 weeks to process application forms because there is only ONE PERSON keying in the information to the computer. Also, she said that the "new computer" that people have talked about on the nets is not online yet. (Hmm...it only took me a couple of hours to set up my latest 486 box!). At any rate, this ONE PERSON evidently has thousands of licenses to process. The woman told me that she had not heard of any offers from the ARRL regarding local volunteers in the Gettysburg area coming in to help out with the backlog and enter data into the computer. I told her that since we have volunteers doing license testing, at no charge to the Federal government via the VEC program, it seems that we could have volunteer personnel to perform data entry! She also told me that the Gettysburg office has requested additional help several times from the Managing Director of the FCC in Washington, D.C., but the man refuses to give them any more employees, for even a short period of time, to clear up the backlog of license applications. I have called my local Congressman, Representative Anthony Beilenson, and told one of his staff about the problem. I asked if the Congressman could contact the Managing Director and ask for some additional staffing in Gettysburg, at least on a temporary basis, to get the backlog of amateur radio applications (Form 610) processed. Perhaps if everyone told their respective Congressman about the problem, we could get some help! Here is the name, address, and phone number of the FCC Managing Director who will not let Gettysburg have any additional people to help get rid of the backlog:

Andrew Fishel
Managing Director
FCC
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, DC
(202) 632-6390

Just as an aside, I decided to get my amateur license because of the problems associated with the January 17 earthquake here. The American Red Cross had a severe shortage of qualified amateur radio operators to handle emergency traffic after the earthquake. So, I decided, as a citizen of the community, that I would get my license, so that I might get involved in disaster communications, and be ready to assist, if needed. But, as of right now, I can not participate in any emergency networks until my license arrives!! Also, I am routing a copy of the above information to President Clinton and Vice President Gore. I understand that Vice President Gore is very interested in information processing and bottlenecks in those areas of the government that are having problems processing data.

I am open to discussing this with anyone on the net, but if you want to work for the improvement of this problem, please call or write to Mr. Fishel and your elected federal government officials in Congress and The White House.

Sincerely,

Darryl Linkow (no callsign after 7 weeks and don't expect to see one for another 5 to 7 weeks!)

≥ OLX 2.2 ≥ Darryl Linkow (818)346-5278 9 am - 5 pm PDT

Date: 22 May 1994 11:47:04 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!gatech!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!po.cwru.edu!
sct@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: FCC licensing delays
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

At least it isn't like The Bad Old Days, when the _exams_ were only once every three months. :-)

The FCC took 12 weeks to get me my last license. They have in recent memory been as fast as 7 weeks, but that didn't last long. It takes time, and one should simply accept that and be patient. Use the time to buy a copy of the ARRL Handbook or Operating Guide and read it, or buy a receiver and start working on your Morse Code. Just think of the boasting power you will have if you can upgrade to General or Advanced before your first license arrives!

In other words, yes, it's a bother to wait, but don't sweat it. The wait is not known to be fatal. If you want to get involved in ham radio Right Now (and what new ham doesn't want that?), buy books and read them and buy a receiver and listen. You'll learn a lot and be much more ready to start participating when that license arrives.

Because this has zilch to do with homebrewing, please send any followups to rec.radio.amateur.misc. Thanks.

Stephen

--

Stephen Trier
sct@po.cwru.edu
KG8IF

Date: Sun, 22 May 1994 14:55:49 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!sgiblab!brunix!pstc3.pstc.brown.edu!
md@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Ham Radio few problems!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

bal@ccd.harris.com (Bruce Lifter) writes:

> I think you are over generalizing a bit. The no-code technician license
> has brought a wealth of future amateur operators.

Quantity before quality. The legacy of the no-code tech license.

> In my opinion, the 2
> meter band has become sort of a novice testing ground. Some stay as no-code
> techs, others fall by the way side and drop out of the hobby, while
> yet others realize that there is more to ham radio than rag chewing on
> a repeater.

I don't deny this. Usually, most people in this area move off of 2 meters
because of the cesspool it is becoming.

> Stating that your problems have been with CBers coming into the hobby is
> taking the easy way out. At one time, I would guess that 50% of the adult
> population in the United States owned a CB (my guess only).

A few weeks ago, a new no-code tech came on to the largest 2 meter
repeater in the state, and started talking about how much he loved ham
radio, and now he has his 2 meter radio next to his CB in the truck. He
asked if anyone on the channel wanted a smokey report.

Its not a question of whether or not someone used a CB radio before in
their lifetime. Most hams today have probably had some form of experience
with CB radio. That's not the point. The point is whether or not someone
comes into the ham hobby after being indoctrinated into the CB radio
culture and brings all of his/her habits/ethics/morals with him/her.

The "yahoo" who I spoke of two paragraphs ago was one such example.
However, much to his credit, he spent a great deal of time listening and
learning from other ham operators. Today, he has improved his operating
practices dramatically, and for that, I give him credit.

> I think the
> real problem is that we are overloading the front end. The VHF repeaters
> are becoming congested.

And now the equipment manufacturers, tired of small profits from selling VHF/UHF equipment, are looking to get the code requirement dropped to 10wpm so more people can get HF voice privs and buy their higher-margin radios.

MD

--

-- Michael P. Deignan
-- Amalgamated Baby Seal Poachers Union, Local 101
-- "Get 'The Club'... Endorsed by Baby Seal poachers everywhere..."

Date: Sun, 22 May 1994 16:42:32 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!library.ucla.edu!news.ucdavis.edu!chip.ucdavis.edu!
ez006683@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: HTX-202 problem
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

JDuffy (jduffy@aol.com) wrote:

: In article <940516161823@emerald.nist.gov>, proctor@news-reader.nist.gov
: (James Proctor) writes:

: Problem with Radio Shack HT turning on in the middle of a QSO when the power
: saving feature is enabled.

: What can I say, it is something sold by Radio Shark. Did you really expect
: quality?

Remember all the stuff about rudeness to posters from certain sites? I think that kind of generalization should be avoided on both sides.

Dan

--

* Daniel D. Todd	Packet: KC6UUD@KE6LW.#nocal.ca.usa	*
*	Internet: ddtodd@ucdavis.edu	*
*	Snail Mail: 1750 Hanover #102	*
*	Davis CA 95616	*

* All opinions expressed herein are completely fictitious any	*
* resemblance to actual opinions of persons living or dead is	*
* completely coincidental.	*

Date: 22 May 1994 12:37:22 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!convex!news.duke.edu!acpub.duke.edu!
thomasr@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: QSL Route
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I still have not received my international callsign directory. Would
somebody kindly give me the QSL address for CX1AA in Uruguay?
Thanks,
Ron Thomas
thomasr@acpub.duke.edu

Date: Sun, 22 May 1994 14:43:42 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!sgiblab!brunix!pstc3.pstc.brown.edu!
md@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: repeater slang/lingo.
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:

> So, if you're in a
> *large* roundtable, and 10 minutes has passed since your last ID, you might
> insert your callsign "for ID" at a pause. That tells everyone that you're
> not asking to break rotation, just stay legal.

Unfortunately, most of the time I hear "for ID" is when two people are
chatting with one another. Clearly in this case its redundant, since why
else would you be giving your callsign if you're in the middle of a
conversation with someone?

MD

--
-- Michael P. Deignan
-- Amalgamated Baby Seal Poachers Union, Local 101
-- "Get 'The Club'... Endorsed by Baby Seal poachers everywhere..."

Date: Sun, 22 May 1994 12:36:11 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <CpwIu8.D3v@ryn.mro.dec.com>, <np2xCpx8n7.7oL@netcom.com>,
<1994May19.172626.1314@tellab5.tellabs.com>

Reply-To : gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)
Subject : Re: repeater slang/lingo.

In article <1994May19.172626.1314@tellab5.tellabs.com> jwa@tellabs.com (John Albert) writes:

>The thing that turns my crank is when someone identifies themselves
>by giving their call and then they say "for I D".

>

>Of course! that's what they're doing isn't it?

In that case, yes, however there are other reasons to say your callsign. It's the standard way to join most repeater conversations, just insert your callsign in a pause. It's also a common way to insert an out of rotation comment, insert callsign, then wait to be recognized. So, if you're in a *large* roundtable, and 10 minutes has passed since your last ID, you might insert your callsign "for ID" at a pause. That tells everyone that you're not asking to break rotation, just stay legal.

On my repeater, we don't honor rotation, but we often do have stations riding along silently for periods in excess of 10 minutes while the conversation rages. So they may insert their callsign "for ID" in a pause for the same reason as in a roundtable.

>Why do they have to be redundant? I never heard this procedure
>used in the 60's. Is this something that was carried over from
>the "Chicken Band" when they were required to use a call?

I heard it frequently in the 60s, but never on CB. Different areas have different repeater operating habits. "For ID" is one that's been widespread around here for a very long time, and for reason. On the other hand, calling "break" on local repeaters will get you heckled unmercifully.

>When ever I hear some one do it I ask if they operated a CB
>radio before they were a Ham and usually the answer is yes.

Ask anyone licensed since the mid-70s if they operated CB and the answer is likely yes. I even bought a CB in the seventies, though I'd been a ham since the early 60s. CB has its uses.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #557
